EUROPE.

The Mail Steamship China and Passenger Steamship Asia at Halifax, and New York at New York.

TWO DAYS LATER NEWS.

The City of Washington and Propontis Safe.

A Government Majority of Five on the English Reform Bill.

The Vote Regarded as a Censure of the Russell Cabinet.

Mr. Bright's Speech on British Rights and Wegro Equality.

The Radical Waron President Johnson in Congress.

The German Question Unsettled and Menacing to Italy.

FENIANISM IN FRANCE AND IRELAND.

Russian Accounts of the Attempt on the Life of the Czar.

The Ex-Privateer Tallahassee Delivered to the United States.

Ilistory of the Great Hoax on the London Times.

The American Iron-Clad for Japan a Failure.

7|200 arobe. At Bahia, April 13, exchange 27% a 27%.

ce the deficit to fifty millions france.

the 27th of April.

Quecostown at five A. M. on the 28th of April.

The City of Washington.
ACCIDENT TO AND SAFETY OF THE STRAMSHIP.
On the 2d of April the steamship City of Washing-

On the 12th of April she lost her rudder.

The City of Washington continued under sail with a temporary rudder for Queenstown. Assistance was to be sont to her. News of her safety was received with great delight at Liverpool.

The Ex-Rebel Privateers.

CLAIM OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE TALLAHASSEE.

Admiralty Court, London, April 24, before the Right Hon.
Dr. Lushington.

This CAMELON, OTHERWISE THE TALLARMER.
This was a suit instituted on behalf of the Gevernment of the United States of America to obtain possession of the vesshi Cameleon, otherwise Tallahassee. It will be remainbered that the Tallahassee was one of the confederate cruisers, and in that capacity succeeded in capturing and destroying vessels belonging to American subjects. The vessel in question arrived at Liverpeol in the apring of last year, and was arrested at the instance of the United States Consul at that port. The #zed owner appeared in the suit, but failed to file an answer, aithough the court had issued an order to that offect, and given the defendant considerable time within which to comply with the order.

The Admiralty Advocate (Mr. E. C. Clarkson with him) now moved the court, with the consent of the constant of the court, with the consent of the constant of the court, with the consent of the constant of the court, with the consent of the constant of the court, with the consent of the consent of the court, with the consent of the consent of the court, with the consent of the consent of the consent of the consent of the court, with the consent of the consent

to comply with the order.

The Admiralty Advocate (Mr. E. C. Clarkson with him) now moved the court, with the consent of the defendant, to decree possession of the vessel to the government of the United States, and to condemn the defendant in costs, which, by agreement, was to be limited to the marghal's fees.

THE LATEST—THE CABINET NOT LIKELY TO RESIGN.

LONDON, April 29, 1996
It is stated that the British Ministry will not resign in consequence of the small majority on the reform question.

The Cunard steamship China, from Liverpool on the

wo hundred thousand francs.

The Brazil mail reached Lisbon from Rio Janeiro April

The Italian Chamber of Deputies have approved the adget by a vote of 168 against 72. It includes the in-

The steamship City of Dublin, from New York, arrived

at Liverpool on the 28th of April. The steamship Scotland, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 28th of April.

The steamship Cubs, from New York, arrived at

The China has forty-eight passengers for Halifax and eighty-three for Boston. She sailed at eleven o'clock yesterday morning for Boston, where she will be due thus

Shortly afterwards, in latitude 48, longitude 3314, the Propontis fell in with the City of Washington and took off the passengers.

consequence of the small majority on the reform question.

The German Question.

Vienna despatches assert that Austria in her latest note to Prussis declares her readines to take the initiative in demobilizing her troops. But the armaments in Italy compel her to take measures for the protection of her frontier, especially the coast line.

Prussia is said to have declared she could not consider the proposals of Austria for disarmament as zerious, while she was in arms against Italy, and that Austria must re-establish aftatus que in Vienna if she expects Prussia to demobilize her troops.

The Vienna Abrah Past declares that Austria has definitively determined upon adopting energetic military measures in Veneta.

The Paris Constitutionnel affirms that Italy has neither made armaments nor effected concentrations of troops, and says the Emperor Napoleon carnestly desires the maintenance of peace in every quarter.

The latest advices from London, April 29, say no solution of the German difficulty is apparent. Mutual recommination continues, Prussia and Italy throwing the onus on Austria, and vice versa. It is reported that Austria informed the British and French Ambassadors if their governments will guarrantee the neutrality of Italy then Austria will disarm.

It is reported that a decree has been issued placing the Italian army on a war footing.

Great military preparations were making in Venetia.

A Vienna telegram says:—The Austrian response to the Prussian note of the 21st of April acknowledges with satisfaction its conciliatory character, pointing out, however, that virtually Austria din of arm, but only effected certain movements of treope, as evidence of the peaceful aspect which the relations between the two great German Fowers had assumed. Austria had made arrangements for a retrograde movement of her forces concentrated in Bohema, and officially communicated such arrangements for a retrograde movement of the force oncommunicate of the Peaceful aspect which the relations between the two great German States t

John Mitchel was writing letters in the Opinione Na-tionals upon the grievances of Ireland. In a future let-ter he promises to explain clearly what Fenianism is, and above all what it is not.

In the House of Commons on the 26th debate on the Reform bill was continued. Mr. Lowe made a speech against the bill, and was followed by a bost of others, preand con, of lesser note.

On the 27th of April the final debate took place. After many speeches Mr. Dieraell wound up on the side of the opposition in a long and forcible speech, dronouncing Mr. Gladatone's advocacy of American principles, which he regarded as unditted for England.

At one o'clock on Saturday morning, April 29, Mr. Gladatone rose and rande the final speech, warmly defending the American government and denouncing the opposition's tartice.

At three o'clock in the morning, amid excitement, the division took place, the numbers being:

Government majority.

Government majority.

Thore was treinendous cheering on both sides of the Boses at the result.

The English papers generally regard the vote on the street, it is and, making way. A third shot fired at him took effect in the thigh of a man named Dowling, and as Maher was turning a corner is his flight, another vastious appealsations as to the course the Ministers will replaced to the size of the Boses at the result.

The English papers generally regard the vote on the street, it is and, making way. A third shot fired at him took effect in the thigh of a man named Dowling, and as Maher was turning a corner is his flight, another ball struck one of his fligors, and was predicted in a wall. The soldier ran to this Detective office, all crying "murder" and bloeding profusely. He refused to give the name of the man who brought him.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

dent is himsel elected by the flation, and not only by the appopulation of Legislature of a single State. He has thus a great advantage over Congress in a conflict of policy, especially when he takes the side of moderation. There is reason, however, to believe that although President Johnson has still perfect confidence in the support of the people, he has lost influence by his almost fanatical advocacy of State rights. It is a remarkable fact that some of those who voted against the Civil Rights bill, in the Senate and House of Representatives, hid so in opposition to the instructions of their constituents. Coupled with a decisive majority in the lower House, this indicates a certain reaction in facer of the President.

The other diternative is one which, in spite of threatening appearances, we cannot bring ourselves to regard as probable. Mr. Johnson has bitherto acted strictly and acrapalously within the limits of the constitution, and nothing that he has yet said or done justifies the expectation that he will obstinately resist the will of the people after it is once declared. It is equally unlikely that he will be driven to extremites by any violent attempt to depose him. After all, the controversy turns upon no vital antagonism of principle, but rather upon questions of practical statesmanship. Slavery having been finally abolished, some medication of the laws regulating the rights of balciks in the Southern States is inevitable. It would be an effectual solution of the difficulty if the State Legislatures of the South were of their own accord to frame such amendments in their respective codes as would prevent any conflict between the judicial systems of the State and the Union. This would meet President Johnson's objection to the imposition of new laws upon States not yet represented in Congress, and would at the same time mitigate, if not extinguish, the hoatility of the republicans towards the Southern States of the State and the Vinion. This would meet President for the further of the proper of the Pr

The British North American Fleet.

[From the London Times, April 23.]

The paddle wheel steam sloop Barracouta, 6, Commander Brown, from Sheerness and Portsmouth, arrived at Plymouth on Friday, and on Saturday went alongside the sheer bulk in Hamoaze to ship gubs belonging to the Britomart and Heron, which are designed for service on the North American station.

The serve steam gunboat Charger, 3, from Sheerness, arrived on Saturday at Plymouth, or route for North America. It is probable that the Charger, the Heron and the Britomart will accompany the Barracouta as consorts.

HORRING the Press.

THE PORGED ANGLO-GERMAN DESPATCH PRINTED IN THE LONDON TIMES—THE ROYAL ARMS OF ENGLAND, WITH LORDO CLARRYDON'S SIGNATURE, IMITATED BY THE LONDON "HOWARD."

[From the London Times, April 23.]

We published on Saturday a leading article upon the relations of Austria and Prussia, in which, with much reserve, we announced that the Emperor of Austria and Count Monadorf had resoived to withdraw the Austria Ambassador from Berlin; that the Prussian Ambassador at Visuna had been informed of this intention, and would probably take his desarrare—and that the Austriac Gen-

SINATE THE CZAR ALEXANDER—EXCITING SORNI

ward the monarch whose name is never mentioned by any one except with expressions of respect and gratitude, there was a miscreant meditating an attempt upon the most valuable lite in Russia. Thank Hoaven, the criminal design was not realized, and the pages of Russian history remain unstained by a sanguinary deed of uhprecedented atrocity. The chroniclers of our time have been spared the distressing duty of handing dewn to posterity the tale of a netarious act hitherto unknown in the annuals of the Russian people. The life of him whose rule at this moment is so indispensable to Russia has been premented by the real and the life of the world of the monarch of the wall. Ossip (Joseph) Kommina design, long mutured in the miscreant's head, was about to be carried out, Providence, taking pity upon Russian made a simple peasant, Ossip Ivanovitch Kommisaaroff, the instrument of its wall. Ossip (Joseph) Kommisaaroff, young man of twenty-five, was born in the village of Molvitino, province of Kostroms. The village belongs to Baron Kister, to whom Kommisaaroff stands in the relation of a liberated annuity-paying serf. Having been lately allowed to go to St. Fetersburg and work in a hatter's shop, he soon rose in bis calling, became foreman at Mr. Sadoff's, the hatter, when fate changed his destiny, and in an instant altered his entire career. The 16th being his birthday, he went to say his prayers in the chapel near the house of Peter the Great. Coming to the river side, close to the Marble Palace, he perceived that the bridge was removed and the passay temporally interrupted. Retracing his steps, he then misde his way to the Summer Garden, at the gate of which a crowd was assembling round an imperial equipage. Knowing the carriage to the the Kneprov's, and longing from the happens of the house of reter the Great. Coming to the river side, close to the Marble Palace, he perceived that the bridge has reported to the more though the game of the country and the saw his majesty in an overceat. He Majesty and he was the valuab

THE TYCOON'S AMERICAN IRON CLAD SAID TO BE A PAILURE—HER JAPANESE PURCHASER COMMITS

which are to be regulated by an agree with a state that the corveite purchased in America was found on examination to be very defective, and to have cost too much. The Japanese ongineer who purchased her had committed suicide.

Sporting.

Sporting.

Prite Francis Turar.

[Paris (April 22) correspond noce of the London Star.

The steeple-hase at La Marche came off yesterday,
the attendance was not only num-rous, but more select
than usent. The weather was magnificent, although the
best was somewint oppressive. The sport was very
good. The events of the day were the two matches in
which the Duke of Hamilton made his debut as a gentleman rider, although the fact of his grace weighing fourteen stone and a haif is not particularly propitious for
easuring suc eas in that occupation, and was probably
the cause of his defeat yesterday. He showed the true
spirit of a Duuglas, however. In the first race alone he
got three falls, to say nothing of a hip bath; but rode on
all the same. In the second he could have won had he
chosen, inasmuch as Count d'Evry had considerable difficulty in making his horse clear the river. The duke
cantered on evidently for the mere pleasure of enjoying
that most enjoyable of all sensations, a good run. The
duke rode the first match against Prince Murat, the latter winning easily with Fille de l'Air II. In the second
match his grace rode Newry, which was beaten by Mastrillo, ridden by Count d'Evry.

The Emperor was not present.

THE SHARI OF PERSIA OUT SHOOTING.

The Emperor was not present.

THE SHAR OF PERSIA OUT SHOOTING.

The Official Journal of Teheran gives the following account of a shooting party, in which the Shah had taken part:—The royal personage, who casts on the earth the shadow of tood, has passed his time very agreeably in the chase at Djadjround. With the aid of God he killed thirty-two head of game, and deigned to bring down a number of partridges, moorhens and pheasants. The Grand Sypachassiar (Minister of War), who accompanied the great Sovereign of Iran, obtained a remarkable distinction, for his hispasty, who dispenses his grace and generosity so unsparingly, deign d to present him with a partridge with his own hand.

tinction, for his flajesty, who dispenses his grace and generoily so unsparingly, deign d to present him with a partridge with his own hand.

The National Lifeboat Institution of Engiand has sent two fine new lifeboats to the coast. One is to be stationed at Hayle, in Cornwall, and the other at Braunton, North Devón. Each boat is thirty-two feet long, and rows ien care double banked. The Hale lifeboat, which is named the Isla, is the gift to the institution of the Oxford University. It is expected the lifeboat will be manned on the occasion of its launch in the river by the eight undergraduates who so recently distinguished themselves on the Thames.

A military tournament has taken placeat the Palais de l'Industrie in the Champs Elysics, Paris, in the presence of the Emperor and more than eight thousand spectators. It was held in a riding school litted up for the occasion in the Palais. Twelve riding masters of the cavalry school of Saumur entered, led by Colonei L'Hotte. The other eleven were composed of two captains, six lieuteants and three non-commissioned officers. They saluted the Emperor, and executed several charges and some very diffic it mandeuvres with remarkable precision. The twelve then withdrew, and returned shortly mounted on fine Lunters. Having galloped round the riding school, they jamped a fence erceted opposite the Emperor's boa, first separately and next in ranks of four. Treely engils of the achool of Sammur next presented themselves, mounted on untrained horses, which sicked, punged and reared, but without success in throwing their riders.

The Legistive Assembly of France has voted by a large majorial for first large and return the summation of the law, is allowed before it takes effect. The sessimiation of the law, is allowed before it takes effect. The sessimiation of the law, is allowed before it takes effect. The sessimiation of the law is allowed before it takes effect. The sessimiation of the law is allowed before it the sessimiation of the law is a lowed before it the summators o

Ashes easter. Sugar steady. Coffee Rice downward, Inseed cakes quiet at seed oil steady. Sperm oil steady at Roain steady. Spirits turpenine quiet a troleum—Baret, English & Brandon rephave boon small at 2s. a 2s. 1d. for

THE LATEST MARKETS

BORRE OF SUPERVISORS.

SALARY OF CORPORATION COUNSEL TWO THOUSARD

DOLLARS—SALARIES OF COMMISSIONERS OF
CHARITIES FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS—SILLS
PAID—DEATH OF CORONER COLLIN, STC.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, Supervisor Smith presiding.

A large batch of bills were pressuled and referred to

A large batch of bills were pressuled and referred to committees.

A resolution was offered to appoint a committee of six to divide the city into twenty-one Assembly districts.

An amendment that the committee consist of two was suggested by Supervisor Tween, and with this amendment the motion was adopted.

A resolution fixing the compensation of Richard O'Gorman, the Counsel of the Corporation, as \$2,000 a year was adopted.

The Board then adopted a resolution fixing the salaries of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction at \$5,000 a year each, in accordance with the law passed by the Legislature giving them that authority.

Supervisor Fox moved that the Clark be directed to procure a copy of the laws of the Legislature passed in 1866. The motion was adopted.

The Special Committee on the New Court House reported in favor of paying \$9,921 14 for wages of personal employed in the construction of that building. The report was adopted.

The same committee reported in favor of paying \$7,044 75 for marile, \$9,029 68 for iron, and \$9,525 68 for work and iron supplied to the New Court House.

A communication was received from the Coroners informing the Board of the death of Coroner Collin. The communication was entered on the minutes, and a resolution passed to attend the funcal.

The Board adjourned to Thursday next at noon.

communication was spiered on the minutes, and a resolution passed to attend the functal.

The Board adjourned to Thursday next at noon.

Is an Italian Marble Factory a Nulsameet SUPRIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Robertson, Monell and Garvin.

Elian McKeon, respondent w. Wm. S. Soc. appellant—This was an appeal from a judgment at Special Term granting the plaintiff and respondent relief on a petition that her property was injured by reason of the business carried on in adjacent buildings. According to the respondent's statement of the case the facts were as follows:—Eliza McKeon, the plaintiff, is owner of Nos. 201 and 304 Blocker street, and the defendant. See, carries on the manufacture of Italian marble ornaments in adjacent building, in which he uses an engine of thirty-five horse power. The shafting entends from basement to the top of the house, five stories high, and works some fifty gangs of saws, besides other machinery which is said to be in operation night and day. In 1865, plaintiff attempted to rent her premises, but found great difficulty in obtaining tenants, or adequate rents, owing, as she alleges, to the action of the defendant's machinery. It was established by the evidence that the machinery communicated to the plaintiff a houses a continual vibration, jarring and shaking, the offendant's machinery of the contract of the class or the same to ratile and be shaken from the table, occasioning not only great inconvenience and discomfort, but also orions apprehension and alarm to tenants, or account of which it was difficult to procure a proper class of tenants, or to obtain a fair or adequate rents, or to keep the premises constantly rented. It was also established by the evidence that the oct of the vibratory motion of the machinery was to rate of the class for which the same were designed and intended. The case was argued yesterday at great length by oldney S. Barris for appellant and John E. Barrill for respondent.

Mr. Harris contended that the judgment should be reversed because the